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FRIDAY......SEPTEMBER 19, 1884

Those Letters.

" Kow would I give a thousand furlong of sea for one acre of barren ground," says GONZALO in "The Tempest." So Mr. BLAINB. suffering from the MULLIGAN letters, must feel like exclaiming, "Now would I give a thousand days of Republican candidacy for one day of peace as a pri-

But whilst Mr. BLAINE is suffering "agonies," to employ his own word, some of his apologists are attempting to convince the public that there is nothing wrong in last batch of MULLIGAN letters. Mr. MURAT HALSTMAD, of New York and Cincinuals, is engaged in that sort of Sisyphean work. But we have not observed that he published those innocent letters. has not allowed his readers to indge for themselves as to what they prove Mr. BLAINE to be. Mr. HALSTRAD ms to have lost his balance. He does not content himself with saving of the MULLIGAN letters " that they amplify a lit-tle precisely what was known before," but ds to argue the right of a congressstances under which Mr. BLAIRE made his fortune. But does Mr. Halstnap really hold that Mr. Blaine had a right to make money for himself or friends out of the fact that he knew that he and others could get Congress to pass a bill authorizing the establishment of new national banks? Pray read once more the following letter:

Pray read once more the following letter:

Augusta, Me., 18th Nov., 1869.

My dear Mr. Fisher: It is quite evident
to my mind that at the approaching session
of Congress there will be an expansion of
the currency to the amount of fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars. The form it will
take, I think, will be an addition to the
national bank circulation West and South.

My object in writing is to ask in season
if your friends would desire to establish a
bank at Little Rock. It will be to some
extent a matter of favorntism as to who gets
the banks in the several localities, and it
will be in my power to "cast an Auchor to

will be in my power to "east an Anchor to the Windward" in your behalf if you de-sire it. Please think over the matter, and confer with Mr. Caldwell; and let me

confer with Mr. Caldwell; and let me know your desire as soon as you reach any conclusion. There is, of course, no special hurry; but I thought I would suggest the matter in order that you might mature your thoughts in good time.

It would be well to determine the amount to which you might wish to go. I suppose it might be practicable to secure a \$500,000 bank; but in that locality you would hardly wish to go so deep. But they are very profitable institutions—say \$250,000.

Yours truly,

J. G. BLAINE.

Warren Fisher, Jr., Leq.

lan't it as plain as day that when Mr.
BLAINE said that it was "a matter of favor-

BLAINE said that it was "a maiter of favoritsm as to who gets the banks in the several localities." be meant that he would be one the "favorites"? Note, too, that he selects Little Rock, Arkaness, as the local-Probably because Arkansas was a State Washington would be comparable to of "favoritism" should be raised. Note, too, that he says "they are very profitable institutions." That is to say be (BLAIRE) was going to do a great favor for Mr. Finnan's friends (" your friends").

ner hinted at in the following letter from Mr. FISHER to Mr. BLAINE:

Mr. Fisher to Mr. Blaire:

"I have loaned you at various times, when you were comparatively pool, very large sums of money, and never have you paid me one dollar from your own pocket, either principal or interest. I have paid sundry amounts to others to whom you were indebted, and these debts you have allowed to atsand unpaid like the notes which I hold. I have placed you in positions whereby you have received very large sums of money without one dollar of expense to you, and you ought not to forget the act on my part. Of all the parties connected with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, no one has been so fortunate as yourself in obtaining money out of it."

Can Mr. HALSTRAD even pretend to misunderstand that language? Isn't it evident that BLAXE paid his debts in some other way than by taking money out of his own pocket, or else never paid them at all? rowed money as his own because he con-sidered the pretence that it had been "bor-

mean when he wrote to BLAINE as fol- tically remarked to a friend the other day

"You have bad more bonds than you state in your letter. If you have given any to parties at Washington, or disposed of them to others, it is no concern of mine"?

Why should Mr. BLAINE have given any honds to parties in Washington? We anawer, because they were members of Congress. What other reason could there be? Is there any other explanation possible? It would seem, too, that BLAINE might have written to FISHER, or perhaps told him in private conversation, that he had given some of the bonds away, and so was entitled to be remunerated. We would that some Republican peper would try to ex. Why should Mr. BLAINS bave given any ome Republican paper would try to ex-lain away these letters.

full." Yet his organs, for the most part, are leaving the publication of "the letters Again, Mr. HALSTRAD, what does FISHER | in full" to the Democratic and Independent

mean when he writes to BLAINE these press. Taking the Boston Journal and the

"Taking into secount the \$100,000 you sold to Tom Scott," &c., &c. You (BLAINE) sold to Ton Scorr \$100,000 of bends. Why did Ton Scorr buy those onds, and buy them from BLAINE! Mr. files the fact that BLAINE had sold these bonds to Ton Scorr as proving that there was "a wide contrast" between what he

finally, Mr. HALSTEAD, explain how the owing extencts from Brains's letters to ma can consist with innocence on his

1. "Burn this letter."
2. "Its personal hardships to me are bites, burning, and Aumiliating."
3. "In view of the peculiar relations I
nave held in this matter."
4. "If you know the agonies I have sufneed in this matter during the past six
months you would pity me, I am sure."

we must come to the conclusion that our we must come to the control of the fellow-men of those entires are proof against poleon coming in that form. Artesian wells will yet solve the problem. Pure water for drinking and cooking, and river water for manufa or putting out free, &c., &c.

The Negro Vote.

The negro voters are numerous enoug in several northern States to be able to tur the scales in favor of either party which secures all of them, or rearly all of them, as the Republican porty does at every elec-tion. But our northern Republican friends, who delight in censuring the southern Democrats for not conferring offices upon negroes, were never known to elect even one negro to Congress from the sixteen northern States. Why not? Why are not the negroes accorded a congressman here and there as an inadequate recognition of the fact that to their votes the Republican party owes its supremacy in several States? The census of 1880 tells important us that in New York there are about 20,000 colored voters; in Pennsylvania about 23,000; in Ohio, about 21,000; in Diinois, about 15,000; in Indians, about 10,000; in Kansas, about 10,000; in Michigan, about 6,000; and in New Jersey, about 10,000. Here are largely over 100,000 colored voters in these eight northern States. The Republican majority in several of these States is so small that if the colored voters were to turn over to the Democrats the majority would be on the Democratic side. In New

Jersey, for example, the Republicans would be utterly powerless without the negro vote. Why is there no negro nominated for high office in a State which it thus appears the Republicans could not come in twenty thousand votes of cerrying without the negro vote, it being a Democratic State even when all the negroes vote the Republican ticket? Look at Pennsylvania. To take the negro vote from the Republican column and add it to the Democratic column would be to make a difference of 46,000 in the result. In 1880, GARFIELD's majority was only 37,276. The negroes could, it is evident, give Pennsylvanis to CLEVELAND. In 1882 the Democrats carried Pennsylvania by 40,000 plurality. What would be BLAINE's strength there if the negroes were to desert him? GAR-FIELD's plurality in New York was 21,033. Take off the 20,000 negro votes and add them to the Democratic column, and New York would be every year what it will be this year anyhow, Democratic by 20,000 majority. Look at Ohio-21,000 colored voters. Suppose they should vote the Democratic ticket in October: where would be the Republican ticket? Indiana gave Garrield 6,641 plurality in 1880. Take off the 10,000 colored votes and add them to the Democratic ticket. and note the result. Two years ago the

would carry Illinois if the Governor's election came off in October. Will our northern contemporaries copy these figures, and let the negroes of their section see how they have been slighted by

Republicans carried Illinois by 5,584 ma-

jointy. Where would they have been if the

10,000 negro voters had deserted them? And

let us say, just here, that CARTER HARRISON

their Republican allies? The Writings of Dr. Bagby.

We have received the first volume of Selections from the Miscellaneous Writings of Dr. George William Bagby." This book is a most valuable addition to Virginia literature, and we earnestly hope that it will be followed by other volumes until the complete works of Dr. BAGBY are before the public. Of all the literary efforts of Virginians, the work of BAGBY's pen is perhaps most essentially Virginian. This led Dr. LAFFERTY to say "there is no man left in Virginia fit to lift the lid of his inkstand," and John Esten Cooks to declare that "pever in Virginia letters shall we see his like again." These are just tributes. His work is unique. Its value is not to be estimated by the fact that he illus- even." And with the same result that trated bizarre subjects, or that the general finds interwoven with his satire and philosbaving no public men whose influence in ophy, and beneath his delicate word-painting that must charm the most artistic, a mine of wealth. As one of the first linguists and educators in this country has expressed it (we quote from memory), "Bagey did more than any man in our history to embalm our 'lingo.'" He exem-

genius of our colloquilisms, and in justifiable.

Does Mr. Halffead hold that Mr. Blains had a right to feather his nest in the manHe has left us hardly a production that will The volume is from the press of Messra. WHITTER & SHEPPERSON, Richmond, is substantially and neatly bound, and contains an appreciative sketch of the author by Rev. Edward S. Gregoer, of Lynchburz.

BLAINE is a little inconsistent. Non-subscribers can procure copies from West, Johnston & Co. As a souvenir of

should have a place in every Virginia li-

being cherished, if for no other reason, it

Long ago we styled Mr. CONKLING "master of rhetoric." We might style him a master of the art of illustrating ideas. When he said that after marching with the President of the Senate to a certain point in his claim to have the right to count the This one letter standing alone is sufficient to prove all that has been charged against the Constitution "turned its back upon him," he illustrated in a single phrase exnot one word of comment. Any man of actly what he meant, and made at the same average intelligence is bound to understand it to mean that BLAINE pocketed borrowed money as his own because he consumed in a single phrase expresses the opinion of all good people as to what the MULLIGAN letters prove concerning Mr. Again, Mr. HALSTEAD, what did PISHER BLAINE. He is reported as having sarcastice, and could not therefore take the stump in defence of Mr. BLAINE. Surely that is

Boston Traveller as examples of the "ortracts with liberal defensive comments, but have stepped lightly over the most damag-ing testimony. Can it be that the servants are wiser than the master? It appears so.

The Boston Journal declares that the new betch of MULLIGAN letters " will help rather Boston Herald remarks that "this is the severest-reflection yet made upon the intelligence and honesty of the Republican voters." Exactly. We expressed a like sentiment in commenting on a similar extract from another BLAINE organ.

what our high-toned (we use the term in its ligitimate sense) contemporary the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph thinks of A. "If you know the agonies I have suffered in this matter during the past six
months you would pity me, I am sure."

If we credit the statements we have seen
in one and another of our exchanges concorning the political water which the inhabitine of one and another city are drinking,

Thindelplia Evening Telegraph thinks of
the new Mullioan letters. So far it has
not had a word of comment upon them.
When the Telegraph first gave its adbefore to Mr. Blains we expressed the
belief that it would be sorry for it before
the canvass was over. Certainly its silence
upon a subject so pregnant with sugges-

tions for a paper of its reputation would seem to indicate that we were not far wrong. The Telegraph has a besuitful chatce to jump from under and land where it properly belongs, and with those after whose company it secretly bankers.

phia on Wednesday evening Mr. RANDALL spoke in the highest terms of the Demo-

spoke in the highest terms of the Democratic standard-bearers, and said:

"If they are chosen they will administer their effices as they have those which they have already been called to. This will be a decided improvement on the party which considers the high offices perquisites instead of a sacred trust, and believes the Government belongs to it, so that nothing remains fer us to do, but 'turn the rascaisout,' There should be a large reduction in the public debt, as the amount collected is far in excess of the needs of Government. The surplus is a menace to the is far in excess of the needs of Government. The surplus is a menace to the country and is productive of dishonesty."

"I deny the right to collect one cent above the amount necessary for running the Government, and all surplus above that is being squandered for unknown purposes, which is contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution. I would recommend as a remedy for this that a tax, in accordance with the Democratic platform, be immosed on foreign goods so that it will protect, and not by competition lower, the wages of American workmen. If the platform of the Chicago Convention is carried out it will bring prosperity to the country. The bed-rock of prosperity of every free people is labor and production, and labor asks her share of that which is produced."

RAISING MONEY FOR OHIO. —There was an extraordinary council at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters yesterday for the purpose of devising some means of raising money to send to Ohio. All the leaders of the party were present. Duniel Manning came from Albany to represent Governor Clevelind; Smith M. Weed was present to represent Samuel J. Tilden; and there were also precent Senators Gorman and Jonas, ex-Senator Wallace. Samuel J. Randall, Congressmen Potter, Stevens, and Campbell, of New York; ex-Mayor Prince, of Boston; and General Sigel. While the council was at its height messengers were sent to Edward Kcarney to represent Tammany Hall; to Sheriff Davidson, to represent Irung Hall; and to Commissioner H. O. Thompson, to represent the county RAISING MONEY FOR OHIO. - There was a O. Thompson, to represent the county Democracy. - New York Tribuns.

We are glad to know that the Democrat leaders are alive to the importance of the October elections in Ohio. We have been trying for a month or more to arouse the Democratic public on the subject.

New Books. Captains of Industry; or, Men of Business Who Did Something Besides Making Money. A book for young Americans. By James Parton. Boston: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. 1884. Price,

For sale by WEST, Jounston & Co. James Madison. By Sydney Howard Gay. Same publishers. 1884. Price.

This is one of the series of "American Statesmen."

For sale by West, Johnston & Co. The same gentlemen have sent us Har per's Magazine for October.

BRIEF COMMENT.

Some of the BLAINE organs are making savage attacks upon MULLIGAN. They seen to forget that he is stil loaded.

Some of the BLAINE organs allude to "Mr. MULLIGAN'S burnt powder." We notice that Mr. MULLIGAN's burnt powde made a tremendous explosion. When a Stalwart Republican paper be

gins an editorial "Mr. BLAINE'S Letter of

Acceptance," the question immediately arises, Which letter of acceptance? The moral of the MORRILL business i that the less the BLAIME managers try to produce the impression that Mrs. MORRILL has retracted the better it will be for their

moral standing-if they have any. The Philadelphia Press says " Republican enthusiasm is penetrating Kentucky would follow throwing a chunk of fire into one of the great lakes.

"The Rev. Mr. Ball, the clerical scandalmonger of Buffalo, has been endorsed and vindicated by the Republican Ministeria Association of which he is a member." But who is to vindicate the "Republican Ministerial Association ?" That's the

Mr. BLAINE said in his speech in the House: "My whole connection with the road has been as open as the day. If there had been anything to conceal about it, I should never have touched it." And in his letter of October 4, 1869: "No one will ever know from me that I have disposed of a single dollar in Maine." And in his

Victor Hugo denies a report that he is to visit America. The late Senator Anthony's estate proves to be worth about \$600,000.

Professor Hobson, a Texas scientist, wants the Government to advance \$3,000,000 to assist him in discovering whether or not the moon is inhabited.

Mgr. Lord Peter inherits from his father nearly a million dollars, exclusive of the vist entailed estates, which will be devoted to Catholic educational and church work. Miss Florence Field, the pretty daughter of Charles W. Field, of Louisville, is the latest Kentucky candidate for a share of the degments honors which have fallen to the dramatic honors which have fallen to the lot of Mary Anderson and Virginia Dreher. A monument is to be erected in Rochester to the memory of Sa-bo-ye-wat-ha, or Red Jacket. The corner-stone will be laid on October 9, when the remains of Red Jacket and other contemporary chiefs will be reinterred.

Tawhiao, the Maori king, when he sailed from England, wore a gray alpaca dust-coat and a cheap summer-helmet. From his right ear was suspended, by a black ribbon, a shark's tooth, and from one of his buttonholes bung a bunch of fish-bones.

holes hung a bunch of fish-bones.

"Two very handsome houses," says a correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, "are beginning to rise from their foundations on Lafayette Square, just opposite St. John's church, and almost next door to W. W. Corcoran's, Washington. They are to be the bomes of John Hay, 'Little Breeches,' and Henry Adams, historian, and son of Charles Francis Adams. Together and furnished they will cost about baif a million, and they promise to be great additions to that square."

Spirit of the State Press. Farmville Journal: Speak out, Mr. Biaine; evasion and delays won't answer. The charges have been specifically made; deny them if you can, and then prove that your denial is true. Nothing short of this will do.

Norfolk Leager: At the present writing the list of doubtful States is larger than in any previous canvass. This condition fa-vors Cleveland, as his popularity has made many of the strongest Republican States doubtful for Blaine.

Lynchburg News: But we have no fear of that. Indiana is safe for the ticket beyond all chances, and, along with New York and New Jersey and Connecticut and California and perhaps several other western States, will go to swell the majority which will sweep Cleveland into the presidency.

dency.

Lynchburg Virginian: "Burn this letter," writes Blaine to Fisher. Honest men never want honest business-letters burned or otherwise destroyed. But it would have been well for the plumed knight if many of his letters had never seen the light, and better still for his character if they had never been written.

Petersburg Index-Appeal: He hoped that every Republican paper in the United States would publish the letters in full. Mr. Blame's ideas of "scrupulous integrity and bonor" appear to be of such a decidedly peculiar character that the general run of bonest and honerable people will probably decline to believe that statement, which, indeed, lonly serves as additional cridence of the utter shamelessness of the Republican candidate for the presidency.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

ABOUT THE INDIANA CANVASS. Pregress of a Vigorous Contest in the Hoo arer State-Atl Advantages with the Demo

An Indianapolis special says: The camair of 1884 opens with the Germans
air yed almost solidly under the hanair of the Democracy, and, singularly
enough, too, with the only organized faction of the temperance party bitterly opposted to the Republicans, and either supporting their own State tacket and St. John
or acting openly with the Democrats. The
Republican loss from the Germans is permanent—one that years of persuasion and
argument will not restore. The liquor interest will be scainst them again this year
as well, being apprehensive that a plank in
the party's platform declaring in favor of a
convention to revise the Consiliution is in
techty another declaration for prohibition.

convention to revise the Constitution is in reality another declaration for prohibition. Then, too, there is some disaffection in the party ranks which will not be without its effect, particularly in the Eighth and Eleventh congressional districts. Major Calkins has been devoting his energies to pacifying the kickers ever since his nomination, but apparently without the desired result. The Democratic meetings are everywhere larger and more enthusiastic than where larger and more enthusiastic than those of their opponents, and the party is splendidly organized.

REPUBLICANS OUT OF PUNDS. The Republican Committee finds itself at the outset aimost bankrupt, and sadly misses the money which it had in such sbundance four years ago. In 1880 there was never'a day, from the opening of the campaign until all bills were settled after the election, that the committee did not have sufficient funds in its safe to meet all demands and requirements; but this year I happen to know positively that it is seriously embarrassed for lack of funds. With the Democrats the opposite is the case. Four years ago the party was closely With the Democrats the opposite is the case. Four years ago the party was closely pinched, but now they are, at least to all appearances, in affluent circumstances. Indiana is a State that cannot possibly be theroughly organized and canvassed without a copious output of cash. From time immemorial money has been squandered in the State so lavishly that it is now not only expected, but is absolutely necessary. Lack of it hurts the Republicans much more seriously than it dees the Democrats, and now that the money is in the hands of the latter party they enjoy an advantage that they have not enjoyed before in a great many years.

MR. HENDRICKS'S CANVASS. Governor Hendricks is making a perso Governor Hendricks is making a personal convass of the State, of course with due regard to the digatity of his position, and is everywhere received with the greatest waimth and enthusiasm, his meetings being the largest ever held in the Sate, not even excepting those of the first cumpaign after the war. Republican strongholds turnish him audiences of twice the size given their own speakers, and his canvass so far has partaken more of the nature of a continuous love-feast than of a campaigning tour, certainly proving his great population. ing tour, certainly proving his great popularity among the masses.

The Republicans have taken great conso-

The Republicans have taken great conso-lation from rumors that ex-Senator Me-Donald was "pouting" and would take no hand in the fight, but their hopes have been dispelled by an unqualified declaration by that gentleman of his devotion to its party and denying in most pointed terms that he has any grievances. He has volunteered his services to the committeer and beginning within the next few days will speak in every congressional district and two thirds of the counties of the State in the interests of Cleveland and Hendricks.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS.

The defection from the Republicans among the Independents will amount to considerable. In Indisappolis they have an organization, of which John T. Dye is president, and several prominent attorneys and manufacturers are active members.

They have been busily at work for some they have been busily at work for some lines. They have been busily at work for some time—ever since Biane was nominated, in fact—and are paying particular attention to distributing suitable literature among the doubtful voters all over the state. They have raised a campaign fund of sufficient magnitude to establish a paper, the Freeman, which is edited by Louis Howland, a son of a former clerk of the United States Court here, and is a very creduable sheet, which will have no little influence, and has already attained a very

complited their first poil, and claim to be abundantly satisfied with the revelations made by them; but, while the Republicans express confidence in a satisfactory out-come, the foundation for their boasts can-not be discovered by the unprejudiced ob-

How Shall We Get Reform? [New York Times.]

The Republicans who refuse to support Mr. Baine because he represents all that is most corrupting and destructive in the present tendencies of American politics are fortunate in having an opposing candidate to vote for who represents the strongest and healthiest of the forces that will check and drive out corruption. With reference and healthiest of the forces that will check and drive out corruption. With reference to the reform of our political life and its elevation to a higher plane, the country has much to hope for from the election of Mr. Cleveland. It is not alone that he has groved himself to be possessed of the sterling and sensitive personal honesty which is the essential condition of a useful public career, nor even that he adds to this the firmness of will and the sustained energy needed to give effect to the best intentions. It is that he hiseves sincerely and strongly in the vital principle of political reform, that he has repeatedly shown that he thoroughly understands it, and that he has the latelligence to apply it to circumstances as they gence to apply it to circumstances as they

gence to apply it to circumstances as they arise.

The demoralization of public life in the United States has many roots, but none strikes deeper or feeds the evil more abundantly than the idea of public office as a source of private or party gain instead of a business trust to be administered in the interest of the public. It is from this idea has sprung the vicious notion that the offices of Government are the rightful spoils of the victorious party; that a cauvass is chiefly a struggle for those spoils, and those who are most active or most successful in it are entitled to the largest share. This notion was terribly fixed in the public mind, and particularly in the uninds of the Republican party, in the long series of contests growing out of the war, when party featly and patrictism came to seem (and often were) the same thing, one as binding in obligation as the other. The habit of party loyalty then acquired was stimulated, encouraged, preached by polificians, who grossly abused it. It is now the only resource of the Blaine school of politicians, who seek to inculcate party loyalty only to abuse it, and who have betrayed every principle of honest Republicanism. They represent to-day the idea of the spoils system in its grossest and most mischievous form.

Were Mr. Blaine, by the wrath of an

tem in its grossest and most mischievous form.

Were Mr. Blaine, by the wrath of an offended Providence, permitted to be elected President of the United States, he would bring to the administration of that office, and especially to his management of the civil service, full sympathy with the worst evils that afflict us. He could not, if he would, reform it, for he would be bound for recognize the claims of the horde of office-seekers and Jobbers who alone are actively working for him. He would not if he could, for his whole public career shows that he thoroughly believes in the idea of using public position for private advancement. Whatever respect he might show for the civil-service law in its present limited scope, the country could not expect him to use the powers conferred by it on the President to extend its scope at dis-

limited scope, the country could not expect him to use the powers conferred by it on the President to extend its scope at discretion.

On the other hand. Mr. Cleveland would find in the office of President, and particularly in the powers with which the reform law clothes the President, the opportunity to carry out the principle of the public position as a public trust to which he has shown himself constantly faithful. While Mr. Blaine, from his own guilty complications, would be helpless to clean the service of the corruption which his most ardent supporters, like Elkins and Dorsey, represent, Mr. Cleveland would have the strongest possible motive for entering actively and firmly on the work of purification. And, what is of the highest importance, in the changes necessary to be made the country could trust him to apply to his appointments the standard of impartial filness. In this regard he is the one candidate whom the Democratic party could have presented who could be relied on to enforce successfully the spirit of the civil-service reform. Nor will he lack in this the support, always so valuable, of an intelligent and carnest public opinion among those who sustained him at the polls. He will enter on his office, as he did on that of Governor, with the full creacousness that he owes his election to the independent yote of the country,

sives to him for the express purpose of ecuring reform. Backed by this power-tial sentiment, and unyietding as he has proved himself to be in his own convicini seniment, and unyisiding as he has proved himself to be in his own convictors, sny partisan pressure brought to bear upon him could be, and would be, successfully resisted. We are told that he lacks experience. But his experience as mayor of Buffalo was enough, with his strong and clear sense of duty, to make him the best Governor New York has hed in this generation. His experience as Governor, with his own intelligence, integrity, and energy, is quite sufficient to enable him to meet in the presidency the high expectations entertained by his followers. The searching discussion that has followed his nomination confirms us in the judgment we formed before it, that he can be relied on to do for reform what the country needs, and what Mr. Blaine neither would nor could do, and that he can be trusted, thank Heaven, never to do what Bisine would be sure to do.

TO DEFEAT BLAINE.

The Wisconsin Independents Decide to Bagin Active Work.

A Milwaukee special says: The result of Mr. Schurz's work in Wisconsin is beginning to show itself. At a large meeting of Independents held at the St. Charles Hotel an organization was formally effected. J. P. McGregor presided. He explained that the purpose of the meeting was to decide upon a State Central Committee to correspond with and perfect an organization of Popublicans apposed to the election of Blaine. pond with an aperical and of the Blaine residing in all parts of the State. While committees were perfecting the organization ex-Congressman Pound was called upon for a speech. He referred to what he termed "an interesting batch of corresponding to the property of the p upon for a speech. He referred to what he termed "an interesting batch of correspondence between Blaine and Fisher, which had just been made public." He had discovered that only the Independent press published the news as it was. He attacked the partisan press for the suppression of news reflecting upon the candidates espoused by it. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Thaddeus C. Pound, Vice-Presidents; Herman Sigel, J. B. Follett, Henry Bactz, Executive Committee: Thaddeus C. Pound, Herman Sigel, Henry Bactz, Otto Zwietusch, J. P. McGregor, N. S. Murphy, and Herman Ileyn. The nominations were con-Bactz, Otto Zwietusch, J. P. McGregor, N. S. Murphy, and Herman Heyn. The nominations were confirmed and the executive committee was empowered to increase its membership to fitten by adding Independents in other parts of the State; also to appoint a recording secretary, and a treasurer. In accepting the chair Mr. Pound expressed thanks, and hoped no mistake had been made in his selection for the position. He urged everybody to get to work. He suggested the appointment of a committee of three to decide upon a subscription, heading for securing the enrolment of independents. They concluded to adopt a declaration that the signature involved fealty only to Cleveland as azainst Blaine, and that as fer as State and county, or other tickets outside of the presidential ticket, were concerned, the signers could do as they pleased. The heading is as follows: "We, the undersigned, who have usually in the past supported the Republican presidential ticket, believing that the best interests of the country demand the defrat of James G. Blaine and the election of Grover Cleveland, do hereby severally enroll ourselves as cooperating to that end." The meeting was very enthusiastic. Large numbers of voters are signing the orannization papers, which are now being chevilated. ireulated.

BLAINE'S DODGING POLICY.

Governer Waller, of Connecticut, Gives the Maine Man a Sharp Thrust. A New London, Coun., telegram says At a grand Clevel and Hendricks ban ner-raising in this (his own) town, Governor Thomas W. Waller made his opening cam

paign speech last evening. Among other things he said : "Governor Cleveland's great competitor may be as eloquent as Robert Ingersoll, who dubbed him a knight, and as brilliant a tistorian as Macaulay, to whom General Hawley takes pleasure in comparing him. But there is one thing that he lucketh, without which he cannot command the re-spect of the prople of America. Proof of this weakness does not depend upon others. cred-table sheet, which will have no little influence, and has already attained a very comfortable circulation. All the prominent men among the eastern Independents, including Carl Schurz, have been invited to the vote of its people. The country was watchful of the action of citizen Blaine was a watchful of the action of citizen Blaine and operation. He was at the polls with to canvas the State, and the last-named genthemsn will deliver his first address in the State in this city Monday evening.

In short, to summarize, Indiana's Democrats, aided, as they are, by the Germans, the liberal element, the Prohibitionists, and the Independents, are reasonably certain of carrying the State. Both partles have about compiled their first poll, and claim to be compiled their first poll, and claim to be sinces. [Laughter.] He hesitates and he is lost. [Applause.] He looks on one side and then on the other, and he votes upon neither. [Laughter.] The orstor, the statesman, and historian has ignominiously dodged. [Applause.] He tried to sail between Scylla and Charybuis, and touched neither rock, but he struck upon both. The image that some Republicans have worshiped is broken—Mr. Biaine, the Plumed Knight of Maine, has shown the white feather. The act of weakness in the presence of the nation shows the character of the man, and it will, in my judgter of the man, and it will, in my judg-ment, do him more harm at the ballot-box in November than could the Mulligan let-ters, if there were a dose of them every day it the week." [Laughter.]

Betting on the Election. Mr. William Wyse bet \$500 even with

Mr. William Wyse bet \$500 even with Colonel Charles S. Spencer, at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel on Saturday, that Cleveland would te elected. The same evening, at the Gilsey House, Mr. Wyse bet \$500 even with Mr. Parker that Cleveland would carry New York State by \$5,000 majority. Mr. Robert Taylor, who was present, offered to duplicate the wagers, but the offer was declined by Mr. Wyse.

A group of sporting-men were gathered in the corridor of the St. James Hotel on Simday evening, and when Mr. Wyse entered the discussion drifted into politics. Charles Davis, the bookmaker, offered to bet \$500 even that Mr. Blaine would carry the State of New York. Mr. Wyse took the bet, and \$1,000 was promptly placed with Captain W. M. Connor, proprietor of the St. James, as stakeholder. Mr. Wyse offered to repeat the wager with any of the other bookmakers, but the offer was not accepted.

A few days ago it was rumored that Al. Smith, representing James E. Kelly, the bookmaker, was authorized to bet any part of \$10,000 on Blaine's election. The rumor rached Mr. Sol Sayles, and he sent two representatives with \$2,500 each to inter-

of \$10,000 on Blaine's election. The rumor reached Mr. Sol Sayles, and he sent two representatives with \$2,500 each to interview Mr. Smith at the Gilsey House. Mr. Smith said that he represented Mr. Keily merely in the matter, and that personally he was backing Cleveland, and believed that he would be elected. Mr. Sayles's representatives were referred to Mr. Keily, who said be had changed his mind, and did not then propose to make the beta New not then propose to make the bet, - New

A Boston special to the New York World ays: The Boston Herald of to-day printed distratch from Washington stating that the Biaine managers had pro ured a statement from Mrs. Morrill in which she restracts her statements derogatory to Blaine and admits that the alleged letter from her to the Ohio Republican State Committee is a forgery. This will be used soon, says the dispatch, and Blaine's friends think it will have tremendous effect. This afternoon the Boston Post telegraphed the substance of the Herald's dispatch to Mrs. Morrill, and received the following reply:

"Accusta, Mr, September 17.

"To the Editor of the Boston Post:

"All stories about my having retracted. e Blaine managers had pro ured a state

"All stories about my having retracted my original statement regarding Mr. Bisme's character are utterly unirue; so for from it that I reaffirm that statemen [Signed] "Mrs. Charlotte H. Morrill."

Four Bollers Explode at Once.

Four Bollers Explode at Once.

A Harrisburg special says: A terrific boiler explosion occurred last evening at the Lykens Valley colliery at Lykens, owned by the Pennsylvania Raiiroad Company. The explosion occurred a little after 5 o'clock and was heard for many miles. Had it taken place a half hour later the loss of life would undoubtedly have been great. The explosion was caused by a defective beller. Four boilers exploded together, throwing iron and timbers in every direction for several hundred yards. The explosion has caused a total suspension of work at the Lykens Valley colliery for several days. The shul-down will last weeks. Paul Schultz, Joseph Dunlap and George Bright were somewhat painfully injured by being bruised and scalded. The only person who was mortally injured is Elmer

A CARD FROM GENERAL PIELD. His Statement that He Received No Fees for Practice as Atterney-General in Seate o

Federal Courts.
NEAR GORDONSVILLE, 3
September 17, 1884.
To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Disputch:

Just as the Senate was about to adjourn last menth the Auditor, in response to a resolution of the Senate, sent in a communication relating to fees neid the present Attorner-General ouiside of his regular satary. This communication, so far as reference was made to me, did me great injustice, and tended very strongly to make an erroneous impression on the minds of senators and people. I am sure, however, it was not the intention of the Auditor or of Mr. Smith, his cerek, to missure facts or to wrong me. This remmunication was published pretty fully in your papers, and I beg space enough to say that as soon as I saw the communication I prepared a statement in reply and in your papers, and I beg snace enough to say that as soon as I saw the communication I prepared a statement in reply and sont it to the Hen. John L. Hurt, President of the Senate; but it was not received until the night before the senate adjourned, and when there was no opportunity for having it printed, so that its statement might be seen and considered along with the communication of the Auditor.

The Auditor, after stating the fees paid the Attorney-General since the 1st of January, 1884, sold in substance that his authority for paying the fees was the fact that similar less had been paid me while Attorney-General, and that I had interpreted the law or case as authorizing the payment.

ney-General, and that I may meet the payment.

In this statement the Auditor is entirely mistaken. I never interpreted any law or case relating to tees, and his office will not show that one cent was ever demanded by or rand to me as fees for any service in any court. State or Federal, during the tern of show that one cent was ever demanded or or eard to me as fees for any service in any court, State or Federal, during the term of service from the 1st day of January, 1878. to the 1st day of January, 1878. to the 1st day of January, 1878. It is the 1st of January, 1878. The service from the 1st day of January, 1878, while I was thing the unexpired term of Mr. Daniel, and before the law changing the Attorney-General's compensation took effect some few fees for service in the Circuit Court of the city of Rishmond may have been paid. If any such were paid, the amount was so small that I am not now able to recall it. For the four years I was Attorney-General, serving under my election as such, I appeared in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States at Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria, Lynchburg and Danville, in many highly important cases, and have never received one cent as fees for the service. Nor did I receive one cent of fees for service in the State centrs while I was in office. Upon the design of the motion of Thon vs. state ccurts white I was in office. Ut The Commonwealth, nearly two years aft 1 left the office. I was kindly informed the present Atterney-General that I was entitled to certain fees that I had never drawn, and which the Auditor would pay cierks of the courts that services had been rendered in cases finally disposed of. These certificates were forwarded me, and upon them I drew what it seemed I was entitled to—no more, no less. When the case of Thon es. The Commonwealth was first called I stated to the Court of Appeals that I was prepared to argue that the Commonwealth was entitled to the fees taxed in the cases, but that I would not argue it that but that I would not argue in that or any other case in favor of a matter in which I had even a remote pecunitry in which I had even a remote pecunitry interest. The amount paid me u, on the certificate of the clerks for my four years' service was some \$1,000 or \$1,100. The Auditor's office will show the precise amount. My communication to the Senule stated fully everything in connection with my fees and compensation as Attorney-General. I regret that that communication was not print d; hope it will be when the Senule refissembles next month.

In the mean time may Lask the insertion in your paper of this letter?

I am very truly yours, &c.,

I am very truly yours, &c.,

JAMES G. PIELD. P. S. It may not be improper to state that the Legislature of 1878-79 placed at my disposal \$1,990 with which to retun assistant counsel in certain cases, but not one cert of this appropriation was ever used by me. I performed all the service reveals

The Real Issue.

The Real Issue.

The Republican newspapers in Virginia are trying to make the people believe that the fariff is the overshadowing issue in the presidential election. All this is for the purpose of obscuring the real issue, which is the protection of the people against the thlevery, lobbery, and general corruption which has disgreed the administrations of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur, and which would be continued if the corrupt namine of the Republican party is elected in November.—Scottsville Courier. Our Boston dispatch intimates that the

Fisher and Mulligan by starting another scandal about Governor Cleverand. They expect to make another appeal to the moral and religious press.—New York World.

FOR OVERWORKED PROPESSIONAL MEN. Dr. Charles T. Michell, Canandaigus. N. Y., ssys: "I think it a grand restorer of brain force or nervous energy."

MARRIAGES. SMUTH-CARAVATI. Married, on Seelemb 1. 1894 by Rev. Enther Van Dev yver, 19 (2013) W. SMUTH to DELIA A. CARAVATI; both ints city.

DEATHS.

He was nipped in the bud to bloom in Heaven

The Lord giveth, and the Lord has taken cond be the Lord. Fannar I'll's (Friday) AFTERNOON at the Color from the residence of L. Hexter, No. 301 at Frond Street. east Froad street.

WILHELM.—Departed this life, on the 18th instant, at the residence of her grandfather, Mr. Henry Stockmar, 524 west Broad street, MARY-LAND VIRGINIA, infant dambiter of Charles R, and Suele T. Wilhelm.

Funeral will take place TO-DAY, 19th instant, at 4 f. M.

Battimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ELLIS—Died, on the 17th of Septamber, at his residence, in Geochiand county, of pdralysis and malarist-fever Mr. JOHN 9t. ELLIS, in the sixty-second year of his age.

MEEFINGS.

TEMPERANCE,—MRS. SALLIE F. CHAPIN, of South Carolina, in charge of the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the South, will deliver an address on this subject in the Friends meeting-hose, Clay siere sin we First, at 8 o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend, see 19-11*

MONUMENTAL CHURCH. — THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THIS elerch are entirely requested to attend a special meeting on THIS (Friday) afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Senday-school room.

GOLDEN CHAIN.—A regular meeting of VIRGINIA LODGE, No. 6, will be held THIS (Friday) EVENING, 19th instant, at E-feur hat, at 7:20 o'clock. Candidates picase attend. By order of the Commander.

H. W. BOWLES, Secretary, 18th instant of the Commander.

RICHMOND CONSISTORY, No. 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 18, 3, 30 1460 Reg.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH RITE MASONEY.

ANCIENT SCOTISH ROTE MASONAY.

A STATED RENDEZVOUS OF this CONST-TORY will be held at the Consistorial Chamber in St. Albans Hall on FRIDAY. September 19, 1884, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM T.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN, 33º tommunder-in-Chief. JNO. F. LAUGHTON. JR., 32º Grand Secretary, sc 19-14. THE MEMBERS OF PELICAN
CHAPTER, No. 2. KNIGHTS ROSE
CROIX, A. and A. S. R., (Seathern Jurisdiction) are requested to Aviend a stated
meeting at Central Hall, Fifth arrest, FHIS (Fridays EVENING at 85) o'clock.
Ly order of WILLIAM E. TURNER, 30°, W. M.
WALTER MOORE, 18°,
se 19-11*

Scorplary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE LOGGE OF FEBRUARY.

MEMBERS OF JOHN L. ROPER LOGGE OF PERSON AND ASSESSED OF THE LOGGE OF CENTRAL PROPERTY OF THE LOGGE OF THE LOGGE

MYRTLE LODGE, No. 23, K.
OF P.—Akend a stated meeting of your Lodge Tills (Friday) EVE.
NING as Sociock at your essie (Concorcia) half. A full stiendance is desired Members in good standing of significations of the concorcia half. A full stiendance is desired Members in good standing of significant conference of the C.C. JOHN W. GLENN, see 19-11

VIRGINIA-IN VACATION: IN THE CLERKS OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT B. A. Cardwell and Frances his wife....Plainteffs,

RPICEAL ROTICES. LOT JERSEYS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

LADIES' PLEATED-BACK JERSEY. WITH satis tow, at \$1.50-the regular sell

FLENDID QUALITY BLACK JRBSEY, Der feet in every respect, at \$1.25-regular selling

price \$2; AR ELEGANT QUALITY BRAIDED JERSEY,

back and front, at \$2-regular solling price \$3.50; REAL FRENCH CLOTH BLACK JERSEYwith lapel-rolling collar and cuffs, pleated back and satm low-one of the handsomest quali-ties and which sells everywhere at \$5-for

ORIN \$3.50; REAL FRENCH CLOTH BRAIDED JERSEYS at \$4 -regular selling price \$6; SPECIAL QUALITIES AND DESIGNS at \$2, \$2.50, and \$3. We have all sizes in stock in above, and it is on

of the most complete stocks shown in this city. The prices are simply manproachable, as any attempt to match will soon prove. WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAY THE SUNSET. JULIUS MEYER & SON,

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Lock at the best \$3 WHITE BLANKERS. Look at the best 84 WHITE BLANKETS. Look at our extra size 45 WHITE BLANKETS. Lock at our 12-4 WHITE BLANKETS.

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Mas. McGutre?

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CARD.—MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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when the sensed spans.
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P. N. WATEINS.

10-10-10-20

Secretary, &c., Farmyrile va. DROFESSOR HASSELEFF'S FRENCH AND GERMAN SCHOOL respens on FRIDAY, September 26th.

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